

TOPIC	GAAP REPORTING	SUB-SECTION 23.20.10
SECTION	COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (CAFR)	ISSUANCE DATE June 25, 2009
SUB-SECTION	CAFR OVERVIEW	REVISED - 2018

### **CAFR OVERVIEW**

The State issues a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the June 30 fiscal year end. The first published CAFR was for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1986. The State has received the Certificate for Excellence in Financial Reporting, awarded by the Government Finance Officers' Association, every year since June 30, 1987. The CAFR is prepared and published by DFA as required in Section 7-7-45 (c), Miss. Code Ann. (1972).

DFA Office of Financial Reporting (OFR) prepares the CAFR by combining state agency fund information and other information. State agencies contribute to the CAFR preparation by reviewing their fund financial statements, making adjustments, and supplying supplemental information. The information provided by the agencies will be referred to as GAAP packets. Section 27-104-4, Miss. Code Ann. (1972), provides the statutory requirements for state agencies and DFA.

OFR sets deadlines for the completion and submission of GAAP packets to DFA. The agency will receive a notification informing them of the due date. In order for the CAFR to be completed as required in Section 27-104-4 (2), the required due dates must be met by all agencies. Agency participation is so critical to the CAFR preparation that the statute provides penalties for failing to comply with DFA requirements. Sections 7-7-11 and 27-104-29, Miss. Code Ann. (1972), provide for penalties for failing to comply.

### **USERS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS**

The CAFR is used by the following:

- Citizens - taxpayers, voters, public interest groups, the media;
- Legislature and oversight bodies - state legislatures, county boards, city councils, school boards, boards of trustees; and
- Investors and creditors - individual and institutional investors, securities underwriters, bond rating agencies, bond insurers.

### **USES OF FINANCIAL REPORTS**

The CAFR is used in assessing accountability and making social and economic decisions in:

- Assessing financial condition and results of operations;
- Comparing actual financial results with the legally adopted budget;
- Assisting in determining compliance with finance related laws, rules and regulations; and
- Assisting in evaluating efficiency and effectiveness.